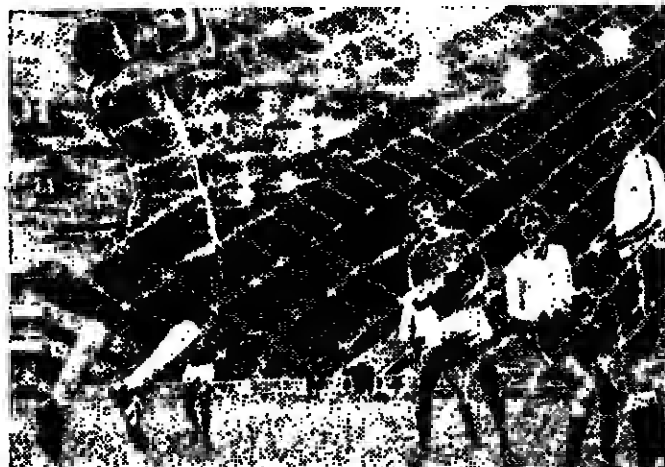


SPORTS



The USSR-1 and Bulgaria drew 0-0 in the Granatkin Memorial.
Photo by Boris Koufman

JOAO HAVELANGE: WORLD FOOTBALL STANDARDS ADVANCE

Bulgaria, Brazil, Italy, the FRG and two Soviet teams have met at the Central Army Club Sports Complex in Moscow to compete in the second international under-18 football tournament held in memory of Valentin Granatkin, first Vice-President of the International Federation of Football Association. This presents a good opportunity to prepare for the 1982 European championship and the 1983 world championship.

One indication of the tournament's significance is that FIFA President Joao Havelange of Brazil attended the opening. Despite his very busy working schedule he took time out to discuss with newsmen, the forthcoming World Cup finals in Spain.

The President said on January 16 a draw would be made

among the 21 finals entrants, 14 of them from Europe. Havelange supported the fact that the final pool was increased from 16 teams to 24. According to him many teams of high standard emerged in the past few years, reflecting the big advances made in world football.

There is much debate now of improving the rules, and the President told the press conference that he believes the present rules are reliable and that in any event there should be high judging standards in the final games.

Asked by an "MN" correspondent on his opinion of the Soviet side, the President replied: It will not be surprising if the USSR ends up among the world's eight top sides. Soviet football has stressed, has made striking progress.

THE SPORTS WRITERS' OLYMPICS

Sports writers will hold their own world games similar to the Olympic games and Universiads, says a joint statement by a spokesman for the Nica municipal council and the local branch of the French sports writers trade union. The French Riviera will be the venue for the first such games scheduled for June 1-6, 1982, whose programme will feature athletics, swimming, cycling, windsurfing, judo, tennis, volleyball and football.

According to organizers, entry is open to professional sports writers. Nearly 4,000 of them working for sports publications throughout the world will soon receive invitations.

Such competitions are expected to be held once in two years.

NICE GOES FOR TWO

Nice is intending to launch a bid to host both the 1992 winter and summer Olympics. The city deputy mayor Jacques Medesen, who made the announcement, stressed this was the only such case in the history of the Olympic movement.

He added that the French Olympic Committee showed interest in the Nice bid, while the 1968 Alpine skiing Olympic winner M. Gotschall has started pulling together an Olympic bid, concentrating on the winter Games.

Medesen stressed Nice could quite bid the Olympic bid because of its nearly ideal Mediterranean climate and only an hour's ride from there to the skiing tracks and Alpine courses.

WORLD CHAMPIONS FIRST AGAIN

FIDE has named world champion Anatoly Karpov the chess player of the year, with Dutch Grandmaster Jan Timman in second place. The women's section is led by world titlist Nona Gaprindashvili.

WOULD SHE DO IT?

Swiss Alpine skier Erika Hess, 19, of Switzerland, was tipped to become the world's No. 1 after she had run up in the last World Cup to her compatriot Marie Terez Nadig. It seems the prediction was correct, with Hess having won her third stage, at Maribor, Yugoslavia, this season, and is now top of the Cup standings with 173 points. Second-placed Irene Epple, of the FRG, is trailing her with 139 points, and Christine Cooper, of the USA, is third with 109 points.



The Central Army Club have named Belgium's Hormens 3-0 in a European Winners Cup encounter in Moscow.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

FOUR SKI JUMPS TOUR ENDS

Austrian Hubert Neuper won the fourth, closing stage of the international four ski jumps tour competition in Bischofshofen, Austria, last night, he won two previous ski jumping competitions.

The overall winner Manfred Deckert, of the GDR, scored

951.4 points, followed by the Norwegian Roger Ruud and Per Berglund, with 915.4 and 907.7 respectively. Neuper achieved sixth placing with 897.3 points.

The results count towards the World Cup, which Deckert presently leads.



Within several minutes this Soviet Niva car will set out on the Paris-Dakar run.

Photo AP-TASS

PARIS-DAKAR

The Paris-Dakar rally, covering nearly 10,000 kilometres, set out on the first day of the new year, for the fourth time, a fact attesting to its growing popularity. A huge armada of 400 cars, trucks and motorcycles has entered this most forbidding race across Europe and Africa.

The POCH S.A. firm, which sells Soviet cars in France and happens to be one of the race organizers, fielded a French team driving Niva cross-country vehicles (Lada-2121). Altogether 17 Nivas and two Ladas are taking

part, and several Nivas are providing medical support for the race.

Following snow-covered Europe the racers will compete on speedy stretches running across arid sands, river fords and rocky areas. The organizers expect no more than a quarter of the field to finish in Dakar, Senegal, on January 20.

Vladimir DANILCHEV, Master of Sport, USSR team coach

By air - from Moscow

INFORMATION

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SITUATION IN POLAND

Warsaw, J. Obodowski, Vice-Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and T. Niesiorowicz, Minister for Foreign Trade, addressed a press conference arranged here for foreign journalists and dealt with the present state of the Polish economy.

J. Obodowski disclosed certain data testifying to the cuts in the country's economic rate of development and emphasized that the introduction of martial law was necessary to stop further negative processes taking place in the national economy.

Facts were also provided revealing that certain Western countries were attempting to pressure Poland by curtailing economic and financial cooperation.

J. Obodowski specifically said that Western banks denied Poland credits worth 350 million dollars, which are necessary to cover urgent payments in external debts. In connection with Western discrimination measures the Polish mass media states that implying this brazen economic and psychological aggression, imperialist circles intend to aggravate the socio-economic difficulties experienced by Poland and to disrupt supplies to the population.

There is nothing new in the US policies towards Poland, stresses the newspaper "Zolniers Wolnosci", the Americans have resorted to similar measures several times. Such measures do not only undermine Polish-American relations, but affect the material standards of Polish families, adds "Dziennik Ludowy". Reagan's position can only be estimated as interference in Polish internal affairs.



NORTHERN PEOPLES PRESENT THEIR ART

The USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow is now the venue for a review of folk art of the Northern peoples dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

The Magadan Region was the first to present a show, their programme included Chukchi, Eskimo and Evenki song and dance ensembles and a puppet group from the Magadan Snezhny House of Culture.

The concerts will last for two months and will feature about 700 amateur performers from the Extreme North. The programme will introduce many habits, games and traditions of the peoples in the North and acquaint the audiences with their high cultural standards.

In the photo: performing are amateur artists from Magadan.

Photo by A. Zemlyanchenko

FACTS and EVENTS

● The Swedish government has decided to provide financial assistance worth 23,000,000 kronor (4,100,000 dollars) this year to South Africa's banned African National Congress.

● The Sinai "multinational force", which is expected to include military contingents

from nine countries, will gain a 200-million-dollar budget this year. According to the Egyptian foreign ministry, the USA will contribute 120 million and Egypt and Israel will each provide 40 million.

● The British premier M. Thatcher will be paying an official visit to China this September. H. Atkins, Lord Privy Seal and Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, recently announced.

● Japan supplies 20 per cent of all cars to the American market, 30 per cent of television sets, 50 per cent of tape recorders, and 90 per cent of all the motor-bikes marketed in the United States last year.

Olympics-80 Organizing Committee completes its task

In connection with the end of its work and in accordance with the Olympic Charter, the Organizing Committee of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow, which worked for over six years, has announced that it has stopped its activities. The Committee, headed by the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ignaty Novikov, directed the work of 11,000 people during the competitions.

The 1980 Summer Olympic Games, despite the unprecedented attempts of the US administration to boycott it, proved to be one of the most representative of the Games, 5,748 athletes, including 1,241 women, from 81 countries of five continents competed at sports arenas in Moscow, Tallinn, Leningrad, Kiev and Minsk. 1,245 referees from 77 countries serviced the

tournaments. The sporting level of Olympic competitions is seen from the fact that 38 world and 74 Olympic records were set during the Games.

203 sets of medals were awarded during the Olympics. The largest number went to Soviet athletes, who won 80 gold, 69 silver and 46 bronze medals.

Athletes, officials, politicians, religious figures, people prominent in art and culture and businessmen from 110 countries visited Moscow during the Games. 671 officials, including 77 members of the International Olympic Committee, 25 presidents of international sports federations and 68 presidents of national Olympic Committees were present in Moscow during the Olympics. It is interesting to note that only the Olympics-80 Organizing Committee employed

more than 4,000 translators of 41 languages.

5,615 journalists were accredited at the Olympics-80. According to the leaders of the International Association of Sports Writers, all necessary conditions had been created for their work. Television companies of 59 countries covered the Games with the help of the Olympic TV Centre built specially for the occasion. About 1,500 million people in 111 countries watched the Games on television.

Twelve new sports facilities were built specially for the Olympics. These include such unique structures as Europe's largest indoor stadium, Olympic stadium seating 30,000 people and the Yachting Centre in Tallinn. A total of 5,268,000 admission tickets, a record number in the history of the Games, were sold.

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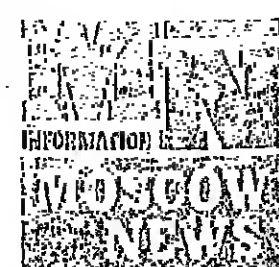
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Talks took place in Moscow between Andrei Gromyko, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Jozef Cyrrek, Polish Foreign Minister. In the photo: during the meeting.

A MEETING WITH SOVIET MASTERS

"I wish you and the countries you represent happiness and clear skies," said Sergei Obraztsov, Manager and Chief Director of the State Central Puppet Theatre, addressing foreign journalists accredited in Moscow who gathered for a meeting held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs press centre. This was the first of a series of sessions, jointly organized with the USSR Ministry of Culture, designed to introduce the outstanding masters of the Soviet Theatre.

Foreign audiences know well both the Central Puppet Theatre and its founder, who has stood at its head for the past 50 years. This company has toured more than 35 countries, everywhere the Obraztsov puppets spoke the native language of the country and were a tremendous success. During the meeting, Sergei Obraztsov told the journalists of his profession and performed his favourite concert pieces and spoke regarding his plans for the future. He wished to show to present-day Muscovites the city as it was at the beginning of the century, to stage a performance for grown-ups called "The Nervous Are Asked to Leave", which will depict the fashion for horrors in literature, the cinema and the theatre, and to make a film for television, "Tomorrow is Too Late", concerning environmental protection. Meanwhile his book, "I've Been Playing With Dolls All My Life", is being printed and his other book, "The Relay of the Arts", will soon appear in a second edition.



Sergei Obraztsov and Tyapa, with whom he never parts, and who accompanied Obraztsov to all the five continents on earth.

Photo by Ilya Gishilovsky

This year the organizers of the series of meetings with art workers hope to arrange similar discussions with actors from the Moscow Art Theatre, the Bolshoi Theatre and the only Circus School in this country. The wishes of foreign journalists will also be considered.

C. CHEYSSON: CAMP DAVID IS DEAD!

London. The policies of West European countries in the Middle East should be independent from the American line in this region, said the French Minister of Foreign Affairs C. Cheysson. In an interview to London's "Observer" he said, Western Europe cannot act hand in hand with the Americans, since its view of the situation in the Middle East differs greatly from that of the United States.

The French Minister further stressed the persistent attempts by the United States to stick to the Camp David accords as it was a positive approach to a Middle

East settlement. So far as France was concerned, he stressed, these accords "are dead and buried". He emphasized the need for granting the Palestinian Arabs their just demands. As is known, the Camp David parties "facilitated" the Palestinian people in the "settlement" of the Middle East problem. In this connection Cheysson stressed that the Israeli position towards the Palestinians was unacceptable.

The French minister has also noted the need for an end to the Israeli encroachments on Lebanese territories.

CRISIS IN HAITI

Paris. Haiti's Army and Air Force have been put on full alert, following reports of a possible military landing by opposing groups, intending to overthrow the constitutional Duvalier regime. The France-Presse agency, quoting official American sources from Miami, reports that a group of about 40 Haitians opposed to the regime travelled from undisclosed destinations following their departure from the Turks and

Cadex islands in the Caribbean, 150 kilometres north of Haiti. The news agency claims the American authorities have instructed the coast guard stationed near the Haitian coast to closely observe future developments. French television noted the serious political crisis in Haiti erupted last year, after an attempt was made on the dictator's life, on December 20,

MORE LIGHT ON SEYCHELLES COUP

Paris. French mercenary Bob Denard, notorious for his crimes against independent African countries, was involved in the abortive coup in the Seychelles government, undertaken by foreign mercenaries on the night of November 26, contends the Paris-based "Algerie-Asie" magazine quoting reports from the Comores where Denard is now residing.

According to the magazine, 0

plane belonging to Swaziland and carrying a hundred mercenaries from South Africa, the USA, Britain and other Western countries, posing as sportsmen, stopped over at Moroni, Comoros capital, where crates described as "gifts for ailing children" were taken aboard. After the coup failed, the crates were found to contain weapons for the mercenaries.

POPULAR RALLIES BACK

Akara. The Provisional Council of National Defence, which recently established the new regime in Ghana, has obtained popular backing. Over 500,000 workers, civil servants and rural

GHANA'S NEW REGIME

dwellers took part in meetings that supported the new council moves, intending to weed out corruption and the abuse of power under the former regime.



Drawing by Vasvold Aisenyev

MASS PROTESTS IN SUDAN

Beirut. Protest movements are growing in Sudan against unpopular external and internal policies pursued by the Nimeiri regime.

The newspaper "Al-Saifi" reports more than 15 thousand people demonstrated in the city of Kosti, and another six thousand held protests in Wad Medani, Sudan's second largest city. The newspaper continues that the Sudanese authorities sent in army units to disperse the demonstrators. In the clashes that followed one person was killed and two others wounded, a policeman was also injured.

Porto. Due to the serious character of unrest, the Sudanese authorities closed all higher education and specialized secondary facilities in the capital and suspended school and college classes in central and the northern provinces. France-Presse reports from Khartoum. The newspaper "Liberation" notes "the International Monetary Fund holds a knife to Nimeiri's throat", demanding a reduction in the budget deficit by devaluing the Sudanese pound, raising prices, and withdrawing governmental subsidies from foodstuffs and other luxuries.

QUOTATION OF THE DAY

"The hypocrisy shown towards the Polish developments is sickening. It started with people, describing every strike in our country as a crime against freedom and democracy and highlighting every reported strike in Poland out of proportion. Let us admit now that many people in the West were looking forward to bloody clashes erupting, since force always breeds force."

Henri NANNEN, "Stern" magazine Editor-in-Chief

BLOCKADE LIFTED

Madrid. The Spanish government agreed to lift its blockade on the Gibraltar and hold meetings with London concerning differences connected with the future of this British colony. The meetings will be attended by the two countries' foreign ministers and are scheduled for April 20 in Lisbon, chairman of the Spanish government L. Carrero Sallado told a press conference here. He added that in exchange for the lifting of the blockade imposed back in 1969 after a disagreement between Spain and Britain, the latter has agreed to stop its discriminatory practices against the Spanish workers employed in Gibraltar's factories and military facilities.

FACTS AND EVENTS

President A. A. Saleh of the Yemeni Arab Republic, ordered that the PLO office in Sana be granted the status of a diplomatic mission.

More than 100 cylinders containing poisonous refuse from chemical industries have been discovered near the West German city of Umm in the North Rhine area of Westphalia. The cylinders were buried a few years ago by the owners of chemical factories based in the city.

The Israeli authorities are sealing 50 buildings in the occupied eastern Jerusalem, which earlier housed foreign embassies that were vacated last May in protest over the Israeli annexation of this part of the city.

Israel is planning to triple the number of its military settlements, and set up a chain of industrial and tourist centres in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. According to Israeli TV another 20,000 Israelis will settle in the Golan Heights.

344 people were arrested in Iran in the past three weeks suspected of counter-revolutionary activities.

ATROCITIES IN CHILE

Lima. Many people were detained in the Chilean capital, charged with having dared to seek a "constitutional solution" to the current domestic situation within the framework of Pinochet's "new order". Eugenio Corvalan was among the arrested. He was one of the 24 lawyers who drew up their own version for a Chilean constitution prior to last year's "referendum".

For some time he was classed as "missing", but several days ago the authorities informed his relatives that he was held in detention. When they finally learned of his whereabouts it was too late: E. Diet had already been tortured to death. Torture was also used against other political prisoners.

FRANCE CUTS SPANISH IMPORTS

Madrid. French customs officials are taking resolute steps towards restricting Spanish food imports to France. According to the newspaper "El Pais", a list of 25 food items has been banned from import. These include all types of tinned food, baked bread and vegetable products. The newspaper "concludes" that French measures "with outbreaks of the disease caused by the use of poisoned food oils. The ministry of health and consumption says that this disease has already claimed more than 230 victims.

FACTS AND EVENTS

In 1981, Cuba entered the world's seven largest exporters of citrus fruit. Last year, it grew 445 thousand tonnes of grapefruit, oranges, tangerines and other fruits, 250 thousand tonnes of which were exported—a 21 per cent increase from 1980.

Official statistics put the number of confessions in Finland at 123, of whom 100 are women. The oldest person in Finland, whose total population numbers 4.7 millions, celebrated his 109th birthday last October.

TERROR CAMPAIGN AGAINST COLOURED PEOPLE

Stockholm. The hunting season has opened. Five krona for every black killed, say letters recently received by T.D. Giesse, chairman of the African association in Scandinavia.

Commenting on these threats, the newspaper "Stockholms-Tidningen" writes that members of the African association in Scandinavia are constantly threatened with physical reprisals and are subjected to explicit blackmail. It declares that the threats of Swedish racism concern not only Africans, but immigrants from other countries as well.

The members from the Black Research organization distributed leaflets with swastikas that displayed the slogan "Fight for the unity of the race".

PEOPLE

American Giovanni Viglietto of Italian descent has 83 wives, living in Canada, Italy and Hong Kong. The 52-year-old Viglietto practised polygamy because he intended to get rich quick. Each time he married, he left his new wife, taking her savings with him. The authorities have finally caught up with the conman in Florida, where he was unwillingly proposed to a plain-clothed policeman.

NARCOTICS VIA A PETROL TANK

London. Customs officials in the city of Dover discovered 750 kilograms of marijuana stored in the petrol tank of a lorry belonging to the haulage company of Jerry Litvin. Another lorry belonging to Litvin was detained in the Austrian capital, Vienna. "The Times" reports that Litvin's firm delivered narcotics from Pakistan to Britain.

THAI CAPITAL'S BICENTENNIAL

Rojanakosin, the historical abbreviation for Bangkok, which is used in full on very special occasions and consists of 18 words. The rough translation means the "jubilation of the emerald Buddha". The word is now commonplace since the Thai capital is celebrating its bicentennial. The festivities are already well underway and will reach their climax on April 4.



"Ban the N-Bomb" and "Peace is Everyone's Concern", were slogans displayed at a mass anti-war demonstration in Ottawa. A wide section of Canada's population took part in the rallies, meetings, demonstrations and discussions by peace champions opposing the arms race and advocating disarmament.

Science and technology

ACUPUNCTURE IS 2,500 YEARS OLD

More than 2,500 years ago, Chinese doctors used acupuncture to treat various diseases. This conclusion was made by staff members of the centre for the study of the history of Chinese medicine located in Xian, Shaanxi Province. This was established after examining a bronze medical needle found during a recent excavation. This 4.5-cm long needle was made at the time of the warring states between 475 and 221 B.C. Its sharp point was used for acupuncture treatment, and the other end formed a handle which was handy during minor surgical operations.

FREIGHT AIRSHIP

A British firm has successfully tested a freight airship in Cardington, which can develop a cruising speed of 90 km/h, lift two tonnes of cargo and remain in the air for 10 to 20 hours. Due to the specific arrangement of engines the airship is very easy to control.

GAS FROM WASTE

Japanese scientists from Rikkyo University have bred bacteria capable of producing methane from food waste, writes the French "Matin" magazine. Two Japanese firms are preparing to apply this new process proposed by the scientists.

IN SEARCH OF THE ANCIENT MARINE ROUTES

The Indian Academy of Sciences sent an expedition to the south of the country to determine the routes taken by ancient seamen. After studying numerous logbooks and archive documents, the scientists concluded that in the distant past trade was probably practised in the coastal waters off the South-Asian subcontinent. The expedition, including several divers will explore the putative sites of ancient harbours submerged by water off the coast of Bombay, Goa, Kavaratti and other ports. The expedition will enter the data they hope to gain into their history on Indian navigation.

CANADA RATES TENTH IN ARMS SALES

Ottawa. Canadian firms omest fortunes through the sales of arms and military technology to repressive regimes, reports the Canadian magazine "Today". The article draws attention to the less advertised business.

The magazine states Canada is the tenth largest arms manufacturer in the world. However,

it is difficult to have an undistorted picture of Canada's military hardware sales, since the Canadian government classifies many types of military products as non-war goods. One of these are gas turbine engines produced in Canada by the multinational Pratt and Whitney Corp. These engines are used in Israeli-built A1-201 Arava planes, which the Salvadoran junta employs in its military operations. The engines were also adopted by the armies of Guatemala, Honduras and South Africa.

OF INTEREST

Beware, turkeys!

The theft of 430 turkeys from Kent, a county in Britain, raised a real ballyhoo. The police are searching for the thieves, and the farmer, warned against eating the turkey-meat. The birds were fed with products containing toxic chemicals, causing grave illness in any unsuspecting victims, reports "The Guardian".

To parliament by bicycle

At the recent elections for the Belgian parliament, eight members were elected to their conservation portfolios.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

EXAMPLE OF HYPOCRISY

The Soviet EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA describes the attitude of the US administration to the current events in Poland as "another example of duplicity and hypocrisy".

The paper recalls that in August 1980, when counter-revolution seized its head in Poland, the US administration all of a sudden showed concern for the Polish people, urging its allies to give credits to Poland, to sell grain and necessities and advocated non-interference in that country's domestic affairs. But when Poland's legitimate government decided to curb the counter-revolution, and the process of normalization started in that country, the president of the United States halted the sale of food to Poland and suspended the agreements concluded earlier.

The newspaper recalls in this connection that in the past, the USA used food as a tool for blackmail and pressure when striving to establish its domination in other countries. When, for example, Arbenz Guzman, a candidate of the revolutionary Action Party, scored a victory at the elections in 1951 in Guatemala, and his government carried out a number of progressive reforms, the USA started a food blockade on the country and halted the delivery of food already paid for. After the Cuban people headed by Fidel Castro overthrew the fascist dictatorship, the USA stroked on stifling the country with hunger. This is how Washington answered Chile during the popular rally bloc, and the democratic reforms of Iran and Nicaragua through the resumption of food supplies.

COOPERATION THAT CAUSES CONCERN

After the collapse of the Shah regime in Iran the Washington administration has taken heavily on the military regime in Pakistan, the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes. Indications show it has made a significant choice. In exchange for 3,200 million dollars in military and economic aid promised by the United States, the Pakistani authorities have allowed the Pentagon to do virtually what it pleases on the territory of Pakistan. Specifically, the United States is going to set up a network of radar stations on the border with Afghanistan, which can be used for electronic surveillance against India and the Soviet Union.

The newspaper notes that Pakistan has been assigned an unenviable role in the Pentagon's plans. First of all, overseas satellites are using Pakistani territory as a place of refuge for an underground war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

As is clear from American press reports, the government of general Zia-ul-Haq has agreed to make its territory available to the Pentagon's rapid deployment force in exchange for shipments of modern weapons from the United States. It is planned to set up naval bases and airfields on the coast of the Indian ocean.

This dangerous trend in US-Pakistan cooperation cannot but cause natural and well-grounded concern in neighbouring countries, the newspaper believes.

SOCIAL CUTS IN USA

The mounting arms race in the United States has a harmful effect on people's well-being. The curtailment of social allocations undertaken by the Reagan administration is already felt, affecting the living standards of ordinary Americans, writes the Soviet journal USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY.

It recalls that the reduction in federal spending was advanced by the new administration as one of the key provisions of its economic programme. The policy of reducing the budget will affect about 250 federal programmes launched from October 1 last year, saving more than 40,000 million dollars this year alone at the expense of the working people. The cuts will be even greater in the following years.

Nearly 18 million civil servants, the largest category of hired employees, were the first to feel the consequences of the budget cuts, the article states. The falling on the rate of salaries set at 4.8 per cent a year is much lower than the growth in the cost of living.

Persons with the so-called fixed income will be hit hardest. This category includes pensioners, especially those who had to retire before the retirement age of 65, due to ill health.

VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEPOROV

THE BASIS OF SECURITY

If we place a political statement in the context of the policy, conducted by the man who made the statement, then the true substance of it becomes clear. In his mooring late last year with the Pontifical Academy of Sciences, President Reagan refused to admit that nuclear war was unwinnable, while the scholars sought to impress on him the gravity of such a war. They specifically stressed that only one indisputable bomb exploding over Washington would render it impossible to provide medical help to any of the 300,000 people seriously injured as a result.

Still, such warnings failed to convince the president, just as he was not convinced by a host of other equally forceful arguments from scientists, from the military and from politicians, since they are at variance with the thrust of the nuclear strategy now expounded by Washington. This strategy hinges on the belief that victory in a nuclear war is

possible and that the USA will take the upper hand in such an event.

That Washington actually thinks along these lines has been proved by both the words and actions of its leaders. The idea of the first preventive nuclear strike forms the core of notorious "Directive No. 59". Vice-President George Bush specified this directive stressing the need for the survival of the command structure, of industrial potential and of a percentage of residential. It appears that Washington would be quite content if only two per cent of US citizens survived.

Such is the context of Reagan's refusal to admit that no country would be victorious in a nuclear war. This refusal explains the wish to load Western Europe with new missile weapons and carry out the "yearning" despite the Soviet-American talks recently taking place in Geneva. The refusal also explains the gist of the

statement by American leaders on the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe, and the US right to carry out a "demonstrative" nuclear strike against the USSR and the use of nuclear weapons in war theatres.

An indispensable element of this policy is the record-high growth in US military spending to date — over 1,500,000 million dollars have been allocated for US future military needs between 1983 and 1987.

Moscow follows quite a different policy, as is the context of statements made by Soviet leaders. We have always believed that it is lunacy to depend on victory during a nuclear war. Such a war could only result in universal disaster and all sides would be losers. To deliver its own people and entire mankind from the nuclear threat, the Soviet Union launched a series of important peaceful initiatives, among them the declaration, "To Prevent a

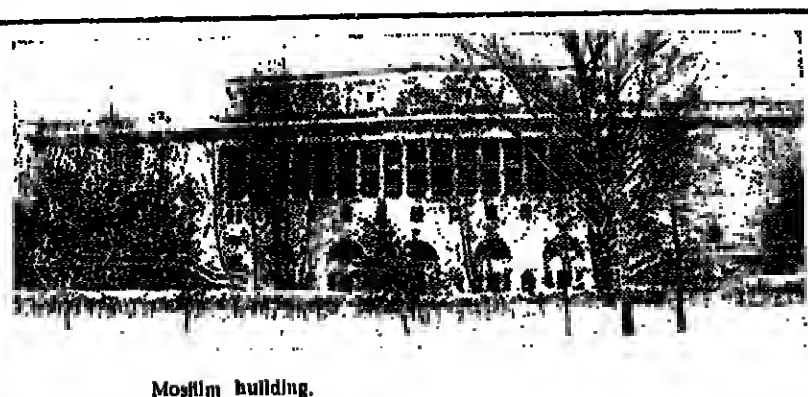
Nuclear Catastrophe", recently approved by the UN General Assembly, declaring the first use of nuclear weapons as most atrocious crime against humanity.

The USSR and the USA should primarily focus on disarmament. Apart from the talks on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments in Europe there is the crucial goal of limiting and cutting back strategic armaments, since they are the most powerful and therefore the most dangerous. The Soviet Union is ready to resume such talks, since we believe that such talks and a renewal of just and better relations between our countries in general benefit all including USA.

US national security should not rely on winning a nuclear war, but on controlling the arms race and averting to policies of détente. One indication of this was a recent public opinion poll jointly conducted by AP and NBC, in which practically every other American questioned claimed that high-placed administration officials, including President Reagan himself, over-speculate on the possibility of using nuclear weapons. Nearly 30 per cent of the polled stressed that such belligerent statements only increased the threat of nuclear war. The poll was another indication revealing that Americans believe the Reagan administration's prime goal should be to conduct disarmament talks with the Soviet Union and not to develop nuclear weapons stockpiles.



MOSFILM STUDIOS



Mosfilm building.

The Soviet largest Mosfilm Studios was established in 1924. In 1927, the cornerstone was laid near the village of Polykhba on the Vorobyovy Hills (now Lenin Hills), marking the first buildings used as the future center of the film industry. The industry's founding and growth are attributed to the names of the masters of Soviet cinema, Sergei Eisenstein, Vsevolod Pudovkin, and Alexander Dovzhenko.

Mosfilm today forms a large town spread over an area of 54 hectares and containing a "population" of 5,000 people.

This town includes production buildings, 13 filming pavilions, specialized workshops, 23 production areas, several laboratories, recording studios, a "reference" hall for recording music with a multichannel stereo

system and a hall for showing films of different formats, catering for 1,000 people.

Mosfilm comprises seven filming associations, including those specializing in comedies, musicals, television films, and the experimental association "Dobut" for budding film makers.

The studios produce 40 full-length feature films a year on such a variety of subjects as suspense stories, musicals, sports films, comedies, and melodramas.

Domestic films and audiences at representative film forms have often heavily applauded Mosfilm productions. Among those acclaimed and awarded prizes at Soviet and International festivals during recent years were "The Ascent" by Larisa Shepitko, "A Hundred Days After Childhood" by Sergei

Solovyov, "The Autumn Marathon" by Georgi Daniliya, "Several Days from the Life of I. I. Ohlomov", "Five Evenings" by Nikita Mikhalkov, "Sibirskiy" by Andrei Konchalovskiy, "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" by Andrei Menshov, and several others.

Yelena UVAROVA

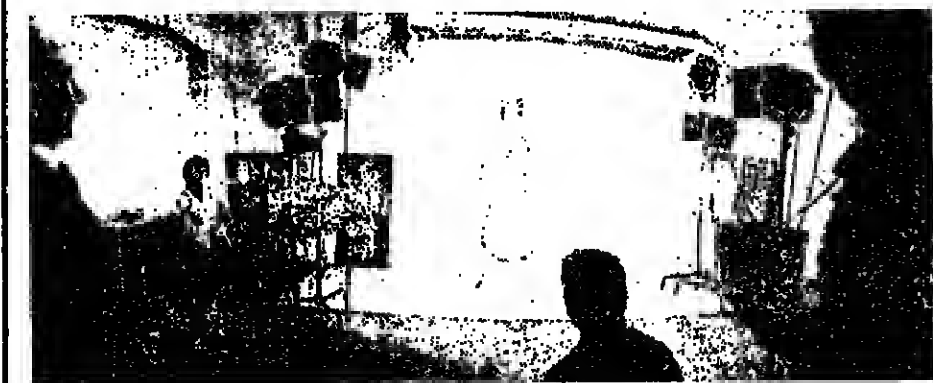


Photo try-outs in progress. Director Georgi Daniliya shooting a new film "The Glimmer".



A METAL FOR ARCTIC PROJECTS

A converter has completed at the Azovstal plant in Zhdanov, the Ukraine, capable of producing durable low-temperature steel.

The vacuum formed in the steel pouring ladle instantly releases the boiling metal of phosphorus, sulphur, fluorine and other impurities, raising its plasticity and reliability. The resulting pure steel that can stand the lowest temperatures is used for making large-diameter pipes for oil and gas pipelines in Siberia and the Extreme North.

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THE ROUTE TO THE TUNDRA

For the time being, building materials, fuels, tools, and equipment needed in developing the major Urengoi gas deposit in Siberia will be transported by road on ice, air and water. However, steel tracks are presently being laid on the railway between the station of Urengoi and New Urengoi, which will

link the country's biggest town of gas workers with this station on the Trans-Siberian trunk-line.

The new line is only 75 km long, yet to order to lay it has a million cubic metres of earth have to be moved and more than 40 bridges and hydrotechnical facilities are necessary in the construction of the line.

Round the Soviet Union

● UNITS NOW BEING PRODUCED BY THE DONETSK ENGINEERING WORKS IN THE UKRAINE WILL SPEED UP THE CONSTRUCTION OF COLLIERIES. The new machines will facilitate drilling vertical shafts and then design cuts back on the time needed for their assembly.

● AN ART GALLERY WAS OPENED AT SECONDARY SCHOOL No. 1 IN PENZA, A TOWN OF CENTRAL RUSSIA. It mainly consists of 62 paintings executed by the oldest local artist Alexei Postnov and they were presented to the school by his children.

● EVEN THE FOIL USED FOR WRAPPING SWEETS SEEMS LIKE "ARMOUR" COMPARED WITH A STRIP SEVERAL MICRONS THIN NOW BEING PRODUCED BY A NEW AUTOMATED COMPLEX AT THE LENINGRAD STEEL-ROLLING MILL. This strip made of precision alloys will be used in the electronic industry.

● A TRADITIONAL CHILDREN'S WEEK OF TECHNICAL HOBBIES WAS HELD DURING THE WINTER HOLIDAYS IN THE LITHUANIAN CAPITAL, VILNIUS, where young designers and inventors were invited from all over the Soviet Union. The children met prominent scientists and showed their models of spacecrafts, planes, cars and lorries.

● FORESTERS IN ARMENIA HAVE BEGUN TO PLANT PLANE TREES. Nearly a thousand seedlings have been provided by the staff of the Kalen forest nursery, which holds the country's only plane tree forest. Spread over an area of 60 hectares through the Zangezur mountains and valleys, it contains nearly two thousand such trees. The foresters have set up a section in the forest, where six thousand plane tree seedlings are grown specifically for selling purposes.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

OPENCASE COAL MINING

The bulk of growth in the coal output will be obtained through the opencase method in the current five-year plan period, writes Arkady Lukyanov, Vice-Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, in PRAVDA. Strip-mining should yield 316 million tonnes of coal in 1985, which means a 53 million tonnes increment. The production of coking coals will also rise.

The Ekibastuz basin, in Kazakhstan, and Kansk-Achinsk, in Siberia, will develop further ensuring more than a 50 per cent increase in the overall growth of the coal output. Labour productivity at these basins will reach 400-1,000 tonnes a month per worker, which is nearly twice the figure of the average productivity for opencase mining in this country. Besides, the coal and capital investment per tonne of added mine capacity are much lower in the Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk basins than elsewhere.

The paramount condition for the development of the coal industry is the use of new mining equipment. The capacities of manufacturers producing cutter-loaders and other mining equipment are considerably expanding. Plants are being built and developed for the future production of large single-bucket and rotary excavators and tip-up lorries for opencase mining capable of carrying 75,120 and 180 tonnes of coal.

FORESTS IN THE VOLGA STEPPES

The area outside of Volgograd along the Volga River looked dull and bare, the LESNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' newspaper recalls. Now local foresters have planted orchards and parks and this new "green ring" round Volgograd reaches for 8,000 hectares, including

400 hectares of orchards and 100 hectares of forest planted on terraces.

The south coast of the European USSR needed special attention. So local foresters planted and nurtured trees, establishing over 50 hectares, planted with selected trees, with improved hereditary properties, including acacia, elm and other orchards.

Every year another 400 hectares of orchards and parkland are added.

THE RECIPE FOR LIFE

What is the basis for the art of living a fruitful and upright life, both physically and psychologically? This question is answered in the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA by the psychiatrist A. Alexeyev who says that this art should be based on the ability to understand, respect and strengthen the state of harmony endowed upon us by Nature.

From time immemorial, people believed in the saying that "in sound mind means a sound body". Today there are so many possibilities opened for physical training that only those who are really lazy do not take the opportunity. They are making a terrible mistake. Exercise is not only healthy, warding off many diseases, but it also serves as a channel for relieving physical and nervous tension. The exercised muscles act as a sort of lightning rod, which removes the negative emotions leaving a person from the threat of nervous and psychic stress. Regular exercise is one of the best ways to attain internal freedom and spontaneity.

WHAT BRINGS THE 'PARADE OF PLANETS'

1982 is a year of natural holocausts. Earth will be hit by earthquakes, devastated by floods, droughts will be replaced by raging waters and severe frosts will give way to sharp thaws. This was the sort of natural

phenomena, which the American "Newsweek" magazine promised its readers eight years ago. It expressed this supposition in connection with the fact that a rare astronomical phenomenon will take place this year. The planets of the solar system will be arranged in a line on one side of the Sun.

This hypothesis about horrifying cataclysms for 1982 initiated several debating sessions. What will this "parade of planets" bring in reality to the Earth? Replying to this question in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, Prof. M. Morov, D.Sc. (Physics and Mathematics) from the Institute of Applied Mathematics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, writes:

A few years ago Soviet scientists conducted a detailed analysis which revealed that all the nine planets will be placed in a large sector. This sector will gradually reduce in size, reaching the minimum on March 10. Even then it will only be equal to 95 degrees. After that the planets will begin to "disperse". Therefore, they won't form one straight line passing through the centre of the Sun.

It has been calculated that the total mass of all planets, including their satellites, constitutes only several thousandth fractions of the Sun mass. Then if we are to speak about the tidal effect from the influence exerted by the planets on the Sun, it will be equal approximately to one millimetre. This is so insignificant that it would be incorrect to suppose that this influence will cause the appearance of an unprecedented number of spots and flares on the Sun. This "parade of planets" takes place once every 179 years which means that the preceding one was in 1803.

As far as I know, Prof. M. Morov states, historic information does not mention any particular deviations affecting this year. Of course, at that time science was not as advanced as it is today and no special observations were made. I think that the "parade of planets" should be regarded simply as an interesting astronomical phenomenon.

CERAMICS BY ANCIENT FORMULAS

The Shrosia village in the Zestafoni District has become the tenth pottery centre in Georgia. By ancient formulae local craftsmen create clay cooking ware, heat-resistant frying-pans called ketsi, pots for the national meal, lobio, and other utensils.

The Shrosia ceramics has since ancient times been popular in Georgia and beyond. These articles adorn the collections of many cities in the country.

Petrovsky Prichal

This is the name given to a new tourist centre in Rostov on the left bank of the Don River. The name was chosen deliberately, as the architecture was designed in the style of an old fortress. Scientists claim this site was used by Tsar Peter the Great as a camp during his Azov military campaign, when he led his troops delivering the town of Azov from the Turks. Russian folktales, the resting grounds "Kostishche" and "Rostov", cottages built like traditional Cossack homes, a bar called "Frigate", a replica of a sailor of the time of the Azov campaign, simply everything reminds the visitor of the legendary epoch when "Russia was young".

The river quietly flowing, preserves the tales of those remote days. Restoration in this region is under way in the Starocherkasskaya village called "stanitsa", the whole forms an open-air museum. Another open-air museum, a historical and architectural one, is being established in Taganrog, a town on the shores of the Sea of Azov.

Materials retelling the history of the Cossacks are found in different museums. Every year some six million tourists come to the Don area, attracted by its peculiar flavour. In the current 11th five-year plan (1981-85) the number of tourists is expected to grow by 50 per cent.

Tourists will be able to sail on board Cossack "strug" as far as Volgograd. They will then travel in cars from the Don to the Caucasus area (Kislovodsk, Yessentuki, Pyatigorsk, Zhelezovodsk) passing in Cossack "kumani", boats will run on the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea.

Places to visit



In the photos

● A music automaton, "Apo with Guitar", 19th century.

● A staff member demonstrates an ancient Estonian "shepherd's horn".

● A 19th-century music box.



At a wooden lady-like town, built near a forest in Kostroma, Father Frost, the Snow Maiden, Intyale characters and jesters join the children in skiing, sled races, and snowing snowfalls.

OF INTEREST

AN EXPEDITION AIMED AT DOLL COLLECTING

A scientific expedition has returned to Tallin after touring remote villages in Kokheta, where it collected dolls. Members of the expedition, comprised of local lore students, teachers, artists, and doll-makers, were

sent by the Doll Museum of the Georgian Republican Young Pioneer Palace.

Kokheta, in Georgia, is famous for its toy-making, including the manufacture of dolls. Ancient dolls were even discovered here by archaeologists who excavated the primitive settlements of the area.

The numerous dolls and other toys collected by the expedition will form part of the museum's exhibits. The museum contains thousands of marvellous items, including 1,500 key-wound toys and dolls from many foreign countries.

Science and technology

SUBSOIL WATER WARNS OF EARTHQUAKES

The creation of a major geological-geophysical testing ground for forecasting earthquakes has been completed in the seismically active zone of Ashkhabad. The last project of the hydrochemical laboratory complex opened in the foothills of Kopetdag, south of the Turkmenian capital.

Its staff members are to develop a methodology for evaluating the magnitude of underground tremors. Work is being planned to determine the epicentres of the quakes depending on the heating of subsoil water, and the various gases contained in the subsoil. The equipment will also register rises in the underground water level of the wells, which will serve as a reliable source of warning of approaching earthquakes.

CORAL HUNTING IN THE EARTH'S DEPTHS

To find corals one does not have to search the oceans. While compiling a geological map, the Lithuanian scientists discovered coral colonies at a depth of several hundred metres.

The samples of the corals, found in the Lithuanian part of the Baltic Sea, are of great interest for hundreds of scientists from the south to the north of Lithuania. They once are concentrated near the border with Latvia. But this youngest "reef" is only about 500 million years old, exceeds the Baltic sea's area. Palaeontologists established that this area formed a sea bottom three times.

Geologists suggest that the deposits should be put to good use.

A NEWLY DISCOVERED MINERAL

Leningrad researchers have discovered a previously unknown compound, formed of vanadium and titanium in the Kyzylkum Desert of Central Asia, which they named kyzylkumit. The mineral was officially entered into a special catalogue under its new title and offers many possibilities for industrial use.

MUSEUM OF THEATRE AND MUSIC

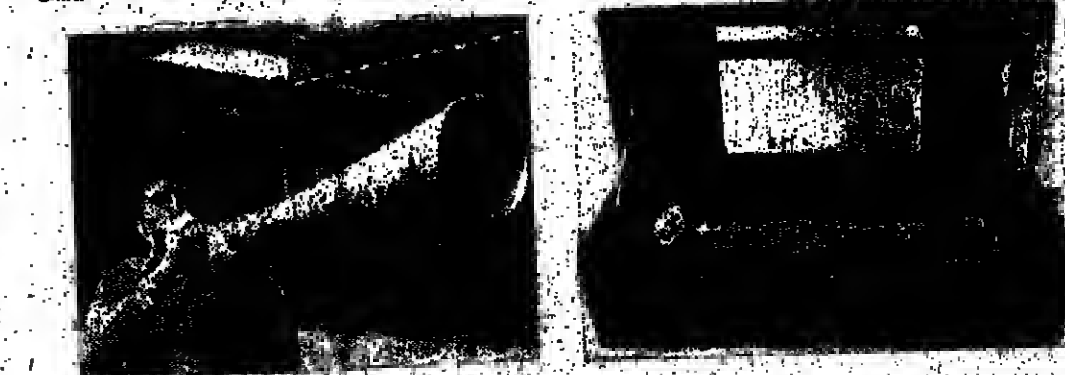
Standing in the centre of Tallinn is the Museum of Theatre and Music whose numerous exhibits include folk musical instruments, ancient music boxes and photographs. Visitors are attracted by the collection of musical products shaped in human and animal form. Children and grown-ups alike

spend hours watching the amusing figures and listening to ancient music.

All the exhibits are in good working conditions, after being restored by members of the staff. Visitors can listen to ancient musical instruments being played during concerts, which

are regularly given in a small concert hall at the museum.

This museum is popular not only with the people from Tallinn, but also with numerous tourists visiting Estonia from all parts of the Soviet Union and from many foreign countries.



VIEWPOINT

WHAT IS OFFERED TO GRADUATES

Konstantin RAZIN

At the moment, students are getting examinations at Soviet institutes and universities, displaying the knowledge attained during the first term of the 1981-82 academic year. For nearly a million students these represent graduation exams. Those who succeed will soon start working at enterprises, offices, research institutions and educational establishments. Every graduate is offered a future. They will all find directed employment, as there has been no unemployment in this country for fifty years.

Graduates know in advance where they will work, how much they will earn, and the benefits, interest (beginners' stipends). They know, for instance, that the management cannot dismiss them during the first three years. The management must also pay travelling expenses to the places of new employment and provide housing.

A graduate obtains a job through career guidance which exists at every institute or university. This service receives requests for young specialists from various enterprises and offices throughout the district, city, republic and country as a whole. Each graduate is invited for an interview, during which several jobs are offered and the terms of employment are laid out. Often enterprises and their representatives (to the institutes) in personal interviews with undergraduates.

At many institutes and universities the students already know where they will be employed. Priority in employment is given to the basic branches of the economy. The graduates receive many offers from enterprises and offices in Siberia, the Far East, Kazakhstan and Central Asia where large-scale construction has been advancing over the past few decades.

At present there are 5.2 million students undertaking higher education at 883 Soviet institutes and universities. The students are being trained in 400 specialties for nearly a thousand applications covering all branches of science and technology.

The scale of higher education is expanding and its structure is improved. Over the past five years 30 new institutes and universities have opened in the country, most of them in areas of intensive productive forces development. These are the Kama Polytechnical Institute in Naberezhnyye Chelny, where a major multi-work project has been built. Another new institute is the Baikal-Amur Railway project, and new universities were established near the powerful hydroelectric power stations in the Yenisei and Angara rivers. These include the Gubkinskiy University in Yakutsk and the Novosibirsk University in Kazakhstan.

